

Application No. 10/528,298  
Amendment Dated February 4, 2008  
Reply to Office Action Dated November 5, 2007

**Remarks**

Claims 11-19 are pending.

Claims 11-19 stand rejected.

Claims 16 and 18 are amended.

Claims 11-19 are submitted herein for review.

No new matter has been added.

In paragraph 1 of the Office Action, the Examiner has rejected claims 15-18 under 35 U.S.C. § 112 for containing indefinite material. Applicants have amended claims 16 and 18 to address the Examiner's concerns.

Regarding the rejection of claims 15 and 17 for containing the term "solderable polyester-imide," Applicants note that the term "solderable" is widely used in the art of wire coatings to refer to polymers that are used on coating that allow the wire to be soldered without removal of the polymer first. Solderable polyester-imides, labeled and identified as such, are commercially available from multiple vendors.

Regarding the term "semiaromatic" in claim 16, Applicants note that this term is used in the art of polymer compositions that have both aromatic portions as well as aliphatic portions. Applicants note that semiaromatic compounds, in particular semiaromatic polyamides are known in the art to be resistant to moisture, high temperature and thermooxidative degradation.

Turning to the substantive rejections, in paragraph 2 of the Office Action, the Examiner has rejected independent claim 11, under 35 U.S.C. § 102(b) as being anticipated by Robertson (U.S. Patent No. 4,766,194). Applicants respectfully disagree with the Examiner's contentions and submit the following remarks in response.

The present invention as claimed in independent claim 11, is directed to a process for preparing a modified diisocyanate, to which is attached a pendant aliphatic chain containing at least 15 carbon atoms. The process for obtaining the modified diisocyanate includes reacting an isocyanate functional group of a triisocyanate with a terminal functional group of an aliphatic chain and carrying out this preparation of the modified diisocyanate in a solvent medium with stirring and heating.

In this arrangement an improved low friction varnish is achieved for use in various coated wires, such as those used in electric motor applications. The process achieves a modified diisocyanate by reacting an isocyanate functional group of a triisocyanate with a terminal functional group of an aliphatic chain. This results in a self lubricating insulating varnish which is easy to apply as a coating for use in wires. See paragraph [0018] of the present invention. Specifically, the use of the isocyanate functional group *of a triisocyanate* and its attachment to *a terminal functional group of an aliphatic chain* results in complete reaction guaranteeing the above described properties are realized. See paragraph [0021] of the present invention. Furthermore, the process being *performed in a solvent medium* with stirring and heating assists in allowing the reaction process to work properly and completely. For example, the solvent

medium may block two of the three isocyanate functions (from the triisocyanate) as noted in paragraph [0023] of the present invention.

The cited prior art, namely Robertson is directed to an improved coating for a bowling ball that has a reduced coefficient of friction. In Robertson, the outer shell is made from reactants including a polyisocyanate containing at least two isocyanate groups such as diphenyl methane diisocyanate (MDI). See col.2, line 21; col. 5, lines 23-33; and Examples 1 to 4. An active hydrogen-containing compound is also included, such as polyol, a polyamine, or a mixture thereof (See col. 2, lines 21-23), where the active hydrogen compounds contain between 10-40 carbon atoms, and preferably 15-40 carbon atoms. See col. 6, lines 32-34. This results in an outer shell that is classed as a polyurethane, a polyurea, or a polyurethaneurea. See col.2, lines 23-25.

However, there is no teaching or suggestion in cited Robertson reference that discloses all of the elements of the present invention as claimed in independent claim 11. For example, there is no teaching or suggestion in Robertson that discloses reacting an isocyanate functional group of a triisocyanate with a terminal functional group of an aliphatic chain. In fact, Robertson does not include the use of a triisocyanate nor the connection thereof to the terminal functional group of an aliphatic chain. Likewise, there is no teaching or suggestion in Robertson that discloses preparation of the modified diisocyanate in a solvent medium with stirring and heating.

For at least these reasons, Applicants submit that the cited prior art does not teach or suggest all of the elements of the prior art as claimed in independent claim 11, and respectfully request that the rejection of this claim be withdrawn. As claims 12-19 depend from claim 11,

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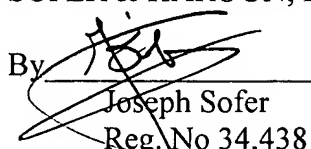
Applicants request that the rejection of these claim be withdrawn as well for at least the same reasons.

In view of the foregoing, Applicants respectfully submit that pending claims 11-19 are in condition for allowance, the earliest possible notice of which is earnestly solicited. If the Examiner feels that an interview would facilitate the prosecution of this Application they are invited to contact the undersigned at the number listed below.

Respectfully submitted,

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